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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 4
Peacekeeping operations

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A. Peacekeeping operations

Overall orientation

4.1 The purpose of the programme is to support the maintenance of peace and security through the deployment of peacekeeping operations in accordance with and by authority derived from the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The mandates of the programme are provided in resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

4.2 The programme closely coordinates five interdependent and complementary subprogrammes (operations, mission support, military, civilian police and mine-action coordination) and integrates cross-cutting responsibilities. Programme strategies are based on the development of capacities to address a wide variety of conflict situations and the need to plan, establish, manage and direct peacekeeping operations. A rapid and effective response to Security Council and General Assembly mandates is crucial for supporting the implementation of peace agreements between the parties to a conflict. Peacekeeping mandates may include the monitoring of ceasefires and buffer zones; disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating ex-combatants; reforming military establishments; training, advising, and monitoring police forces; creating security conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced populations; promoting electoral and judicial reform and assisting civil administrations; facilitating political processes to consolidate peace and legitimate government authority; coordinating economic rehabilitation and mine-clearance programmes; and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Missions may also be mandated to maintain law and order and assume responsibility for a transitional administration or executive law enforcement, including criminal justice functions. The programme serves as the lead department in the implementation of integrated mandates, including multisectoral assistance operations, and provides logistical and administrative support, in addition to demining coordination. Regional approaches to peacekeeping, in terms of peacekeeping capacity, political strategies and common support for multiple operations, will be pursued when appropriate.

4.3 The programme will inform Member States on all phases of peacekeeping operations, paying particular attention to the requirements of troop and police contributors, which need to make informed decisions on their participation in peacekeeping missions. Special attention will be given to the safety and security of peacekeepers in the field. Careful consideration will also be given to gender and geographical balance in the staffing of peacekeeping operations.

4.4 Meeting the complex and evolving challenges of modern peacekeeping requires an integrated approach and greater coordination within the United Nations system and with external peacekeeping partners, including international financial institutions and regional organizations, to enhance the ability of the international community to maintain peace and security. To increase the programme's effectiveness, the research, analysis, review and application of peacekeeping best practices and lessons learned will continue, as will continued emphasis on proper conduct and tailored training for all peacekeeping personnel. In addition, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will continue its gender mainstreaming strategy, aimed at providing better policies and programmes that take fully into account the impact of peacekeeping operations on women, men, girls and boys. This

will entail the incorporation of gender perspectives in all peacekeeping activities, from the initial planning stages to the liquidation of a mission, as well as ensuring adequate gender expertise at Headquarters and in the field.

4.5 The programme will provide substantive and technical support to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, including follow-up on decisions related to peacekeeping operations taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will implement the recommendations of the Special Committee, as endorsed by the General Assembly.

Subprogramme 1
Operations

Objective of the Organization: effective implementation of Security Council mandates to plan, establish, and manage peacekeeping operations

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Provision of timely, informed advice and recommendations on issues related to peacekeeping to the Security Council, the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and troop-contributing and other contributing countries	(a) Security Council resolutions incorporate recommendations to establish new, or adjust existing, peacekeeping operations
(b) Effective and efficient direction and support for peacekeeping operations	(b) (i) Security Council substantive and time requirements fulfilled to establish new, or implement adjustments to, peacekeeping operations (ii) Peacekeeping operations fulfilling major benchmarks as defined in and mandated by Security Council resolutions

Strategy

4.6 The Office of Operations will continue to perform its core functions of providing timely advice and analysis to the Security Council, the General Assembly, intergovernmental bodies and troop-contributing and other contributing countries on peacekeeping issues and on the integrated planning, effective direction of and support for peacekeeping operations through the provision of policy, political and operational guidance.

4.7 The Office of Operations will serve as the locus of integration for planning and political and operational support for field operations, and employ the integrated mission planning process policy with internal and external partners, both to establish and adjust operations, so as to ensure a fully integrated approach to the spectrum of peace support activities conducive to the stabilization of fragile States and post-conflict countries. Building on initial context-specific cooperation with regional organizations, the Office of Operations will solidify relationships with an expanding pool of relevant regional and security organizations to maximize crisis prevention and response. In particular, and in the light of capacity needs in conflict-

prone areas, the Office will enhance and institutionalize support for and cooperation with African regional organizations. Best practices will be incorporated into the design, planning and implementation of new and existing missions, refining redress of cross-cutting issues. Integrated mission information and operations units will be standardized in accordance with policy developments and will provide systematic and reliable mission risk assessments and longer-term analysis.

Subprogramme 2
Mission support

Objective of the Organization: to staff, finance and equip United Nations peacekeeping and related operations to fulfil their mandates efficiently and effectively, as authorized by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish peacekeeping and other operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) (i) A fully functional mission of up to 5,000 personnel within 90 days of a Security Council mandate (ii) 100 per cent readiness of strategic deployment stocks
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of peace operations	(b) (i) Average international civilian personnel vacancy rates for field missions reduced to 20 per cent from 24 per cent for missions in a start-up, expansion or liquidation phase, and to 10 per cent for all other field missions (ii) 95 per cent of all planned immediate operational requirements are achieved by the target date (iii) Number of applicable support manuals and policy guidance provided to field missions (iv) 100 per cent of international civilian staff have been given predeployment training, in-mission training and appropriate training and development (v) High percentage of senior staff present in the field at the commencement of the mission (vi) Streamlined process of civilian recruitment and reduction of waiting times

	(vii) Maintenance of a six-month average processing time (from receipt of mission-certified claim to its approval by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations) for contingent-owned equipment claims

Strategy

4.8 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Office of Mission Support. The activities of the Office include ongoing support for peacekeeping and other operations in the areas of personnel, finance, logistics, communications and conduct and discipline. The subprogramme will enable missions to sustain themselves effectively and efficiently for the fulfilment of their mandates, respond to changing circumstances on the ground or changes in mandate and provide assistance and services when missions are unable to do so themselves. The subprogramme will continually monitor and provide policy guidance and oversight to the delivery of mission support as well as monitor, review and advise on conduct and discipline matters relating to all categories of personnel. The subprogramme will also work towards the effective management of field missions. To that end, the subprogramme will enhance resource planning and improve project management techniques and processes, including the development of a repertoire of replicable support models for a variety of strategic conditions in launching, sustaining and liquidating missions. The subprogramme will also work towards ensuring operational readiness and will prioritize the timely deployment of financial, personnel and material resources, as well as enhance its capacity rapidly to deploy a fully effective mission to areas of operation. It will strengthen and support the operational capacities of the Department by managing and coordinating training and career development for civilian staff in field missions. Concerted efforts will be made to improve gender balance and geographical distribution in the staffing of field missions.

Subprogramme 3
Military

Objective of the Organization: to implement the military aspects of Security Council mandates effectively

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish the military component of peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) Deployment of military components within the timelines planned for specific operations
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the military components of peacekeeping operations	(b) Implementation of all field mission-related recommendations that are published in the evaluation reports of military or civilian police components in peacekeeping missions

Strategy

4.9 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Military Division. The Military Division will continue to give its best military advice to assist the Security Council, the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies, and troop-contributing countries on issues related to peacekeeping. The Division will also endeavour to ensure that all troop-contributing countries are informed about current peacekeeping issues and have their troops trained accordingly. The activities of the subprogramme will include: the preparation of operational plans for military components of peacekeeping operations, such as contingency plans for potential, ongoing or closing operations; the generation of military forces, observers and Headquarters staff for deployment, including predeployment assessments, coordination of deployments and rotations of the military components of missions; daily monitoring of and support for the military components of peacekeeping operations; and the contribution to peacekeeping training activities of the Department and Member States deploying uniformed personnel, including the institutionalization of high standards of conduct and discipline.

4.10 The subprogramme will give special emphasis to support African regional peacekeeping military needs; strive for formalized arrangements with peacekeeping partners; encourage and increase the participation of female peacekeepers; assist regional organizations in their efforts to set up peacekeeping forces; formulate and issue cohesive military-related peacekeeping policies; introduce modern management practices; increase synergy and cooperation between military and police components; continue to review the United Nations Standby Arrangements System and encourage Member States to participate in it; and enhance the rapid deployment capability of the military component during the start-up of a peacekeeping mission or during a crisis in existing peacekeeping missions.

Subprogramme 4
Civilian police

Objective of the Organization: to support and enable national police institutions in post-conflict societies to develop sustainable police services in accordance with accepted international standards

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and establish police components of peace operations in response to Security Council mandates	(a) (i) Reduction in number of days required to start up police components (ii) Reduction in the time to produce mandate implementation plans, manuals and procedures to start up peace operations
(b) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the police components of peace operations	(b) (i) Timely guidance and directives provided to the police components (ii) Increased percentage of police specialists deployed to the police components

Strategy

4.11 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Civilian Police Division. The re-establishment of the rule of law and strengthening of the national internal security apparatus and institutions in a post-conflict society are paramount for the creation of an environment for lasting peace. In this regard, the Division develops, together with other rule of law experts in the Department, comprehensive police plans for peace operations that consider the judicial and correctional systems in place; the interrelation between criminal justice institutions; the nature of criminal procedures and laws in effect; and the relevant gender dimensions affecting law and order. Through the standardization of mission oversight, the provision of strategic advice and guidance and the engagement of partners at Headquarters, the Division assists missions with the implementation of mandates that include training, mentoring, assisting and advising local police, as well as performing executive policing functions, when mandated.

4.12 Through the active engagement of Member States, the Division will continue to refine its recruitment and selection processes and ensure that police officers with the required skills, including female officers, are recruited according to the expertise and needs of each mission. The Division will also ensure that police-contributing countries are provided with comprehensive training programmes for delivery at national police training institutions, as well as predeployment training materials. The Division will consider how to further enhance efficient planning and early implementation of mandates.

4.13 The Division will act as a repository for police peacekeeping issues. It will actively engage regional, subregional organizations and donors on all aspects of policing issues in order to enhance the development of institutional memory and expertise and the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices. It will also strengthen its engagement with Member States and regional peacekeeping training centres on current training practices, policing standards, training policy and material. In addition, the Division will continue to develop partnerships with other United Nations and international actors, police services, police colleges, research and academic institutions, police associations and others.

4.14 With its newly established standing police capacity, the Division will provide a rapid start-up capability for police components in new peace operations as well as an expert advisory mechanism to support institutional law enforcement capacity-building activities in existing operations. The Division will continue to undertake strategic initiatives, such as the Rule of Law Index, to independently and critically assess local criminal justice systems, and the international police advisory council, which will advise on international strategic police matters.

Subprogramme 5
Mine-action coordination

Objective of the Organization: to reduce the humanitarian and socio-economic threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in affected countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Targeted marking, fencing, clearance and mine risk education in affected countries and communities	(a) (i) Reduction in the rate and level of casualties caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war in affected countries (ii) Increased number of programmes with adequate monitoring systems to measure progress in reducing casualty rates and to identify survivors of landmines/explosive remnants of war at the national and community levels
(b) Mine-action response mechanisms are maintained to enable assets to be deployed to establish and support peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	(b) Increased number of personnel trained and rostered to support mine-action rapid response activities
(c) Development of appropriately sized, trained and equipped national mine-action institutions and capacities that achieve nationally defined goals with little or no international assistance	(c) Increased number of countries receiving reduced international mine-action assistance and planning

Strategy

4.15 The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the United Nations Mine Action Service, which is the coordinating body in the United Nations for mine action. The Mine Action Service will continue to work in partnership with affected countries, communities, non-governmental organizations, donors and the United Nations mine-action team to assist affected nations in building national capacities to manage the current and residual problems related to landmines/explosive remnants of war; support efforts by national authorities to assist survivors; develop and manage mine-action programmes in support of peacekeeping missions or in humanitarian emergencies, when appropriate; develop policies and promulgate lessons learned in the areas of mine clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, advocacy and stockpile destruction; coordinate efforts to ensure gender equality in mine-action programmes managed by the United Nations; and coordinate the mobilization and administration of resources for United Nations mine action. The Service will also undertake assessment missions and surveys to establish priorities and conduct evaluations. The Mine Action Service will continue to oversee the development and implementation of internationally agreed standards that will provide a framework for efficient, effective and safer mine action activities and provide guidance and coordination for the development of new mine-action technologies. It will produce, gather and disseminate information to aid mine action and conduct public outreach to raise awareness of issues related to mines/explosive

remnants of war. Moreover, it will coordinate the implementation of the United Nations inter-agency mine-action policy and the United Nations inter-agency mine-action strategy for 2006-2010. Consideration will be given to relevant gender dimensions in undertaking those activities.

B. Peacekeeping missions

1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Objective of the Organization: to observe and maintain the unconditional ceasefire and assist the parties to the 1949 Armistice Agreements in supervision of the application and observance of the terms of those agreements

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
The Security Council is informed in a timely manner of non-compliance with its resolutions	Timely submission of observation reports to the Secretary-General

Strategy

4.16 The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) will continue to provide trained military observers under the operational support command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, assisting with the implementation of their respective mandates. It will continue its core functions of maintaining a minimum acceptable level of patrols, notwithstanding deterioration in the regional security situation. Moreover, it will continue mobile patrolling and will increase the number of observation patrols to ensure a greater presence in the areas of separation and the Blue Line to deter all parties from any violation of the agreements.

4.17 The mission will continue to provide timely and accurate observation reports and analysis of political developments mission-wide, including the safety and security situation. It will also continue to provide command, administrative, logistical and security support to all outstations mission-wide. In addition, it will continue to use the good offices of the Head of Mission to strengthen and improve the relationships between Israel and its neighbouring countries. Moreover, the mission will continue to maintain and improve effective liaison with troop-contributing nations' ambassadorial and consular representatives, as well as regional United Nations organizations. Furthermore, it will continue to develop contingency planning to address changes in the military and/or political situation in the UNTSO area of operation.

2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Objective of the Organization: to monitor developments pertaining to ceasefire violations along the line of control in accordance with the mandate of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan contained in Security Council resolution 307 (1971)

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) The presence of United Nations military observers in established field stations on both sides of the line of control to monitor ceasefire violations	(a) Timely submission of incident/violation reports to United Nations Headquarters
(b) Effective, efficient patrolling and inspection and investigation of ceasefire violations	(b) (i) Number of operational patrols with free and secured access to notified areas to the extent permitted by the host countries (ii) Number of investigations of complaints undertaken

Strategy

4.18 The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) will continue to provide timely and detailed routine as well as ad hoc reports on relevant developments in the UNMOGIP area of operations in accordance with its mandate.

4.19 UNMOGIP will continue to maintain military observers at all its operational field stations on both sides of the line of control, conduct efficient patrols and effective inspections and investigations of the alleged violations of the ceasefire and, to the extent permitted by the host countries, perform field tasks in the vicinity of the line of control from the field stations.

Legislative mandates

A. Peacekeeping operations

General Assembly resolutions

49/233 A and 52/230	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
59/281	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
59/296	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: cross-cutting issues
59/300	Comprehensive review of a strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations
59/301	Support account for peacekeeping operations

60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/246	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007
60/247 A-C	Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 A: Budget appropriations for the biennium 2006-2007 B: Income estimates for the biennium 2006-2007 C: Financing of appropriations for the year 2006
60/248	Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Subprogramme 5
Mine-action coordination

General Assembly resolutions

60/97	Assistance in mine action

B. Peacekeeping missions

1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Security Council resolutions

50 (1948)	Cessation of hostilities in Palestine
54 (1948)	Situation in Palestine
73 (1949)	Armistice Agreements concluded by the parties involved in the conflict in Palestine

2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Security Council resolutions

39 (1948)	Establishment of a commission on the situation between India and Pakistan
47 (1948)	Restoration of peace and order in Jammu and Kashmir and the holding of a plebiscite
91 (1951)	Appointment of a United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan
307 (1971)	Observation of a durable ceasefire and a cessation of hostilities in Jammu and Kashmir